

# ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 4. NO. 50.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

## Department Store

EVERYTHING UNDER ONE ROOF

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, Gents' Furnishings, Children's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Stetson Hats, Hardware, Builders Hardware, Ship Chandlery, Logging Outfits, Wire Cables, Cutlery, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, Sporting Goods, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Ammunition, Provisions, Groceries, Holly Flour, Reliance Canned Goods, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Newspapers, Books, Periodicals, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Crockery, Glassware, Jewelry, Curios, Postals, Photos and Supplies, Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, Agent for Eastman Kodak Co. Victor Gramophone Co. Washington and Mayer Shoes

Heavy stock carried of STOVES and HEATERS  
Special rates given on  
**Bridge & Beach Ranges**  
and  
**Cole's Hot Blast Heaters**

**Farquhar Matheson**  
Successor to F. W. CARLYON  
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

## CAPT. BENSON SPEAKS UP

Signifies Intention to Place The Steamer Arcata on Run to Alaska

A dispatch from Tacoma dated October 10, says: "Before the beginning of 1907 Tacoma will have its own direct steamship line to Alaska. It will be known as the Arrow line. Seattle will not be a port of call, either going or coming. Announcement that the line is to be established and a first class steamer placed on the run within two months was made yesterday by Capt. S. J. Benson, general manager of the Farquhar Bay Fishing Company. As fast as the business warrants, other vessels will be added, and the promoters of the new line believe that will soon be operating a large fleet between this city and the north. Capt. Benson and his associates have secured an option on the steamer Arcata, now at San Francisco. Within a month Mr. Benson will leave for San Francisco to take charge of the vessel. She will be given an overhauling and, if necessary to put her in first class condition, alterations will be made. As soon as this work is completed, the Arcata will be brought to Tacoma and be placed in commission. Her first voyage, Capt. Benson states, will be made within two months, and perhaps sooner, depending on the amount of work which will have to be done. In common with the boats of the southeastern Alaska lines, the Arcata will make three round trips north each month. She is a ten-knot vessel and will have no difficulty in maintaining the schedule. She will make all of the Alaska ports of call on the route, and others in addition.

The Arcata is well known on the coast. She was formerly in the San Francisco Alaska trade and has been running since between San Francisco and Coos Bay. For eight years she was commanded by Capt. N. E. Cousins, now master of the steamer Queen. She is a staunch packet and very suitable for the run. Her gross tonnage is 560 and her net tonnage is 115. She is 80 feet in length, 26.2 feet in beam and 8.6 feet depth. She has accommodations for forty-five first class and sixty second class passengers. She will carry 600 tons of freight.

She and the other steamers that will later be added are to be known as the Arrow line, states Capt. Benson. He is a retired sea captain and was formerly in command of one of the vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet. He and his associates have prospered from Alaska investments. He has been a resident of Tacoma for years and has boundless faith in the future of the city.

Whether the line will have its sole Puget Sound terminus at Tacoma, he states, will depend upon the chamber of commerce. Bellingham business men are exerting their utmost influence to have that city made a port of call.

The merchants here have been asking for such a service for years, and we think they will patronize a direct steamer in preference to the Seattle lines.

## IMPROVEMENTS ARE PARTLY MADE

Wrangell Schoolboys Carry Sand to Fill Up Mud Holes

Acting on the suggestion of the SENTINEL of a few weeks ago, Principal Nash proclaimed a half holiday last Friday afternoon, and the boys of the school spent the time in carrying sand from the beach to fill up the unsightly mud puddles in the school yard.

Every boy entered into the work with a will which demonstrated their pride in the appearance of the school playground, and all afternoon, until stopped by rain, a steady stream of sand was traveling between the beach and the grounds. A "gang" with sacks and shovels worked on the beach, others took the filled sacks on wheelbarrows to the ground, while another "gang" dumped the sand and spread it evenly over the ground.

About an hundred sacksful of shell-like sand from the beach was put on the lot, covering about half of the grounds, and making a great improvement. This improvement will be permanent, as the sand will pack and remain there, except what little is carried away on the shoes of the school children. The boys say that the balance of the grounds will be covered as soon as possible, which, it is hoped, will not be long. This simply shows what a great deal can be accomplished by concerted action, and the example set by the school boys might be emulated to advantage by others in more advanced stages of life. "No union there is strength."

## WE WANT A GOOD BOY.

If there is a good, steady boy in Wrangell who would like to learn the printing business, we would be glad to start him in now. The salary at first would be small, but would be increased with the competency of the apprentice. No dollars need apply.

A fire drill was planned for last Saturday afternoon, but was prevented by the heavy dew which was falling and the gentle zephyr which was blowing.

Mayor Jensen contemplates the erection of a neat two-story building, soon on his lot adjoining Patenaude's on the west. Just what business the building will be used for, the reporter was not informed.

Kasa, the Japanese who, with F. Chon bought the Jensen restaurant, has withdrawn, and now Chon is the "whole cheese." Asked as to the reason for this, Chon said: "Me furnish all the money, Kasa furnish experience; by-and-by maybe, Kasa have money, me experience; better I go it alone, hey?"

Some of our visitors to court at Ketchikan have returned home.

Mrs. J. F. Collins has gone to Ketchikan for a time.

## ACTIVE FIREMEN.

Following the resolution of the council to allow a remuneration for not more than twelve men who act as active firemen and attend drills for the purpose of becoming proficient in the handling of the fire apparatus, chief A. V. R. Snyder and foreman J. G. Grant have named the following members, who were picked on account of each man's peculiar fitness for the positions to which they have been assigned:

Hose Cart—Frederick Bronson, Jr., Harry Gartley, Elmer Prescott, Leo McCormack.

Ladders—Oscar Carlson, Will Snyder, Nozzlemann—Alex. Vreath, Ladders—Ole Johnson, Fred Wigg, Charles Olson.

Extinguishers—John Schuler, John Kolb. The above men have been chosen because they were thought pre-eminently fitted, and should consider this office a sacred trust, as upon their proficiency may at any moment depend the lives and property of their friends and neighbors and possibly their own. Each should attend drills faithfully and do his best to make our little fire brigade a good and efficient one.

The Far Niente left out Sunday morning for the Portage Mountain mines on Duncan Canal. As the winds were very high, she probably had a rough trip.

Ed. Lyons' new gasoline launch is nearing completion at Stedman's boat shop, the planking being all on. The boat is planked with fir one inch thick.

Patenaude last week moved into his new building. One by one those who were run out by the fire, last spring, are getting back to their old "stamping grounds."

Capt. Hans Bied and Capt. Bruce came in from Conclusion Island, Sunday, with the little steamer Vixen. They were accompanied from the Narrows by Mrs. Dori.

The owners of the Glacier Basin mining properties are out doing the assessment work necessary for the year 1906. The deeper they dig into the earth, the better the rock appears.

Bishop P. T. Rowe, who has spent the entire summer on a visit to the missions of his diocese, has recently gone to California, where his son is attending the State University. He will return home soon. A recent issue of the P.-I. gives an interesting account of his trip.

The Princess Beatrice is reported to have run down and sunk a launch with all on board in Wrangell Narrows last week. As the name of the launch is not given, and no word has come to Wrangell concerning such an accident, there is probably no grounds for the report.

The Sentinel office has this week printed 500 letter heads and 500 envelopes for Adjt. Robert Smith, 1,000 receipts and 500 letter heads for the Electric Light & Power Co., 500 bill heads for F. Matheson, 5,000 statements for S. L. Hogue, Petersburg, and 500 copies of the Cross-Bearer, a 16-page pamphlet, for Rev. Thomas Jenkins, Ketchikan. Meritt tells. Good Job Work is in demand.

"Distoline" is the latest fluid that big royal highness, John D. Rockefeller has seen fit to foist upon the people. It is an inferior quality of gasoline (which has been bad enough), but there is no difference in the price when several cases are surreptitiously shipped to local dealers. John is all right; probably the next we shall hear of the old cuss he will have made a good, liberal donation to some charitable institution, or endowed some college—all with the stealings from the people who must patronize the old land shark. And some people call this "philanthropy!"

## Local and General

News Gathered With Pencil and Scissors, From Home and Neighboring Places

### The Wrangell Drug Co.

Ketchikan had time to celebrate Alaska Day in a fitting manner. That's the proper spirit.

An Indian outbreak in Wyoming has recently occasioned the sending of U. S. troops to the scene.

The Sentinel job office has just added a fine stapling machine, and is now prepared for pamphlet work.

The steamer Oregon, which was wrecked off Cape Hinchinbrook, recently, has been pronounced a total loss.

John Mantle sailed up from his place Sunday, with a fair wind. He usually finds it fair coming up; butting back's the rub.

Attorney Rodman and Steve Grant spent a couple of days over at "the farm," during the week, returning with some ducks.

Read the ad. of the National Star Co. in another column. This company comes here highly recommended as entertainers, and Wrangell should take advantage of this opportunity to see them. They appear only once, positively.

The Farallon, that used to be a regular caller at this port, was in here last Saturday with a few tons of freight. She brought no mail, and that was what the people wanted in the main. Hasten the day when a line of boats is put on this run that, in connection with the postal authorities, will consider the wants of the people in this particular, as they did a few years ago.

Joe Smith, well known in and about Wrangell, was a passenger on the last down trip of the Humboldt. He was up in this country looking over the field for the steamboat line that is to be put on the run by Portland and Tacoma men. The boats will run from Tacoma to Shagway, calling at intermediate points, and will carry Portland and Tacoma freight at a \$4.00 rate. It is the intention of the new company to put on two first-class freight and passenger boats. Joe said that he met with great encouragement all along the line.

## THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

IN THE FINE NEW BUILDING

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY COMING

# BARGAINS

ALL THE TIME. SEE THEM!

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits, Wrangell, Alaska

## St. Michael Trading Company

—DEALERS IN—

# GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for Hercules Powder and Union Gas Engine

## THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC OF SAINT LOUIS IS THE BEST HOME NEWSPAPER

Throughout the great Western and Southwestern country the Republic is recognized as the BEST home newspaper. It is read regularly by more than a half million persons, twice every week, and is firmly established as a welcome visitor to the homes of its great multitude of subscribers by a reputation founded in the progress of almost an entire century, it is at once the oldest and most complete weekly newspaper published in the vast territory through which it circulates. The Twice-a-week Republic contains all the news of the world, and is consequently the mirror that reflects the doings of the world at large.

The price of this great paper is \$1.00 per year; but as an inducement to give our subscribers all the news, cheap, to all who will pay their subscriptions ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE we will send the SENTINEL AND TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC for \$2.00 per year—the price of the SENTINEL alone. Don't miss this opportunity of getting your reading for the next year.

A side light was thrown on life in modern Alaska by a single incident that happened recently in Seattle. Seven thousand five hundred cases of canned cream, fifteen freight car loads, was ordered by one Seattle firm for shipment to Alaska, from a single cannery in Kent, a town in White river valley, lying just south of Seattle. The entire order went north on the first departing steamer. This condensed milk is the kind Alaska uses. The milk received at the cannery in Washington is reduced to a little less than half its volume. The product is called cream, and bears various titles, according to the cannery turning it out, as Carnation cream, Primrose cream or Chrysanthemum cream. All steamers, trains, camping parties, prospectors, mining and logging camps on the North Pacific use it. All Alaskans drink it as freely as they eat bacon. So the territory, a country of ready money, with a fast increasing population, is supporting a rapidly growing farming population in the state of Washington. This, then, is

## OUR CLUBBING OFFERS

In order to give our subscribers a good opportunity to get an abundance of reading matter for the entire family, we make the following generous offers: THESE ARE STRICTLY PAID-IN-ADVANCE PRICES

Sentinel and Toledo Weekly Blade, one year	\$2.00
Sentinel and Twice-a-week Republic, one year	2.00
Sentinel and Review of Reviews, one year	4.00
Sentinel, Review of Reviews and Woman's Home Companion, one year	5.00
Above three and Success Magazine, one year	5.05
All of above mentioned papers and magazines, one whole year, only	6.25

## HERE IS ANOTHER OFFER

To any subscriber to the Sentinel who owes subscription for two years or more, and who will pay up the delinquency and \$3.00 in advance, we will send any three of the above magazines or papers and the Alaska Sentinel for a whole year.

## BLOTTING PADS

ARE GOOD ADVERTISERS

# A FINE LOT

AT SENTINEL OFFICE

## ELIAS RUUD

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
U. S. DEPT. LAND SURVEYOR.  
U. S. DEPT. MINERAL SURVEYOR.

VALDEZ, ALASKA.

Manager O. P. Brown of the cannery and the crew of the gasoline launch Life of Petersburg, were reported missing by southbound passengers on the Cottage City. They left Petersburg several days ago, and have not been heard from.

Mr. Brown was to have gone south on the last Cottage, and the weather has been quite heavy, some uneasiness is felt at Petersburg.

Mr. C. G. Contant was a passenger for Ketchikan on the Cottage, having left to Juneau on business.



# Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER.....ALASKA.

The rhinoceros trust is the latest and the toughest.

History, having run as far back as 4241 B. C., has become weary and stopped there.

A woman who takes a good photograph has always one consolation in times of stress.

Lots of people think they have been cheated unless they get more than their money's worth.

Let us hope that earthquake may wear itself out before it gets started up the Atlantic coast.

The crop of college graduates this year is not at all commensurate with the Kansas wheat crop.

A fool and his money are parted none too soon, in view of the mischief a fool can do with his money.

In Chicago Prof. C. H. Frye neglected to go home for thirty-one years. Some men are very neglectful.

At last we have it figured out to our own satisfaction. The men who design circus posters never saw a show.

King Edward, though conspicuously a man of peace, is believed to have made a big killing in American railway stocks.

One of the ocean steamship lines has named a new vessel the Samsland. Hereupon Uncle Sam will please look gratified.

It is promised that this year's apple crop will beat the record harvest of 1890. After this let the election news do its worst—or best.

Near Hays City, Kan., they have discovered a chalk bed that is nearly 90 per cent pure. That ought to insure an almost pure milk supply.

There are nearly 10,000 uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean. We might add that the world still has a large supply of Sancho Panzas.

A bank cashier has been arrested for being \$50,000 short in his accounts. It is not explained how the examiner happened to catch him at it so early.

Maxim Gorky still continues to rail at the American people, and the American people still continue to keep Gorky at arm's length with a pair of tongs.

The chief of police of Seattle has ordered all prize fighters to leave that town or go to work. Cruel man! Perhaps the poor fighters are too strong to work.

An actor was arrested in New York because he looked like Banker Stensland. Well, anyone who looks like Stensland ought to be punished in some way.

And now they have gone and organized a rhinoceros trust and cornered the market. What chance has a poor man to own a menagerie while such gophers as are permitted to the rich and powerful?

E. H. Harriman is said to have made profits amounting to \$10,000,000 in a recent railroad deal. We hope he didn't get any of it from poor scrubwomen or hard-working men who have been saving a little at a time in order to have something for the rainy day.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, who has had notable success in dealing with juvenile delinquents and who has mastered the art of getting in close touch with boy life, declares that "One million children in this country are annually drifting into crime." This certainly is an important statement, if true. But is it true? Anybody who has eyes to see and ears to hear knows that there are a great many juveniles who have developing tendencies in that direction. But to say that a million boys and girls are drifting into crime every year in the United States strikes us as absurd. We think that the judge is too prodigal in the use of ciphers in his statistical utterances.

We have reform schools for wayward children, which doubtless do the best they can. But if there could be reform schools for parents there would be little or no need of reform schools for children. Delinquent parents are to blame for delinquent children—in nine cases out of ten. If parents would do their duty, if they could be forced by state, church, society, press, public opinion or the whips and scorns of the time, to realize their responsibility for the children they have brought into the world—then there would be no need of the State reform school. The parents would keep that school. Its course of instruction would be admonitory and preventive. It is seldom that a child brought up in the right way by the parents will afterward take the wrong way.

Farming is virtually the only great series of occupations that is unorganized, unsynthesized, unmonopolized, uncontrolled, except as it is dominated by natural laws of commerce and the arbitrary limitations imposed by organization in other business. In a time of

extreme organization and subordination of the individual the farmer still retains his traditional individualism and economic separateness. His entire scheme of life rests on intrinsic earning by means of his own efforts. If the farmer steps outside his own realm he is met on the one side by organized capital and on the other by organized labor. He is confronted by fixed earnings. What he himself secures is a remainder left at the end of a year's business.

Few men in America have had more newspaper space devoted to them during the last forty years than the late Russell Sage, and yet there are probably few men about whose real character the public knew less. His great wealth naturally made him prominent in the business world, but the things that were written about him had to do mostly with his idiosyncrasies—or rather with the one idiosyncrasy which made him an unusual and picturesque character among American millionaires, namely, his excessive personal economy. Anecdotes of his extraordinarily cheap luncheons, or of his anxiety to save a penny whenever it was possible, never failed to excite amusement, not to say ridicule. It may readily be granted that Mr. Sage's outward life had in it little to appeal to popular sympathy or affection; yet there was much in it to appeal to common sense. His independence of public opinion, the simplicity of a life led amid much senseless and disgusting ostentation, his business probity and foresight, his religious constancy and the purity of his domestic life, are all facts upon which young men may ponder with profit. Moreover, no man can be judged with absolute justice by his fellows, least of all, one who lived so reserved and self-contained a life as Mr. Sage.

The railroads in China now in operation, under construction or projected have an approximate length of 9,000 miles, according to a report made to the government by our consul at Nankin. That is a smaller mileage than Illinois possesses, but it is larger than the railroad mileage of Spain, and within a thousand miles of the mileage of Italy. And of course it is only the beginning, for China seems to have started fairly on a policy of internal development, with prospects for rapid growth in the future. A few years ago in discussing Chinese railroads little or no attention would have been paid to concessions to Chinese companies. Such concessions would have been regarded as jokes, and all attention would have been centered on the lines of political or strategic importance dominated by European companies. Now the list of concessions shows almost as many in Chinese hands as in the hands of all other countries together. Sixteen Chinese concessions are listed, some of them of minor importance, but others commanding main lines of railroad development in the empire. Such, for instance, is the Canton-Hankow line, recently taken over from American capitalists, which will form one-half of the great trunk line from north to south. Another line, the Hangchow-Soochow road, will form the basis for a great east and west trunk line. It is true the Chinese capitalists and government officials are in many cases quarreling over the control of these lines and delaying their construction, and much will depend on their ability to smooth out their jealousies. The fact remains that in the majority of cases Chinese engineers are busily engaged in construction work and Chinese railroad men are personally operating lines for Chinese owners. The other concessions are divided between the British, Germans, French, Belgians and Portuguese. American capital, after its one unpleasant experience, is not apt to enter the field in the immediate future, nor, indeed, to have any opportunity to enter, should it wish it.

## Dangerous Warships.

The army and navy of Turkey are not regarded with much respect by the officials of other countries. Their mighty forts are believed to be useless; it is said that the gunners are never drilled, and that the big guns, like the battle ships, are not in working order. The author of "The Balkans with Wit" gives the history of a comparatively recent occurrence in the Turkish navy.

At Salonika a guard-ship, a fairly modern-looking small cruiser, lies year in and year out peacefully at anchor in the bay. One day an order came to the commander to put to sea, and the consternation of that gallant officer was great, because no crew steamer can move without a shaft, and the shaft of this cruiser had been sold some time before.

But he was a man of resource, and had a shaft made of wood, which he hoped would break as soon as it was put to use. The shaft held, unexpectedly, and as the cruiser slowly steamed out of the gulf the captain's heart sank, for he did not care to go to sea with a shaft that must break sooner or later. So he sent below, and had the shaft sawn half-way through. A little extra steam, the shaft broke, and the guard-ship was towed back "disabled."

## Means It.

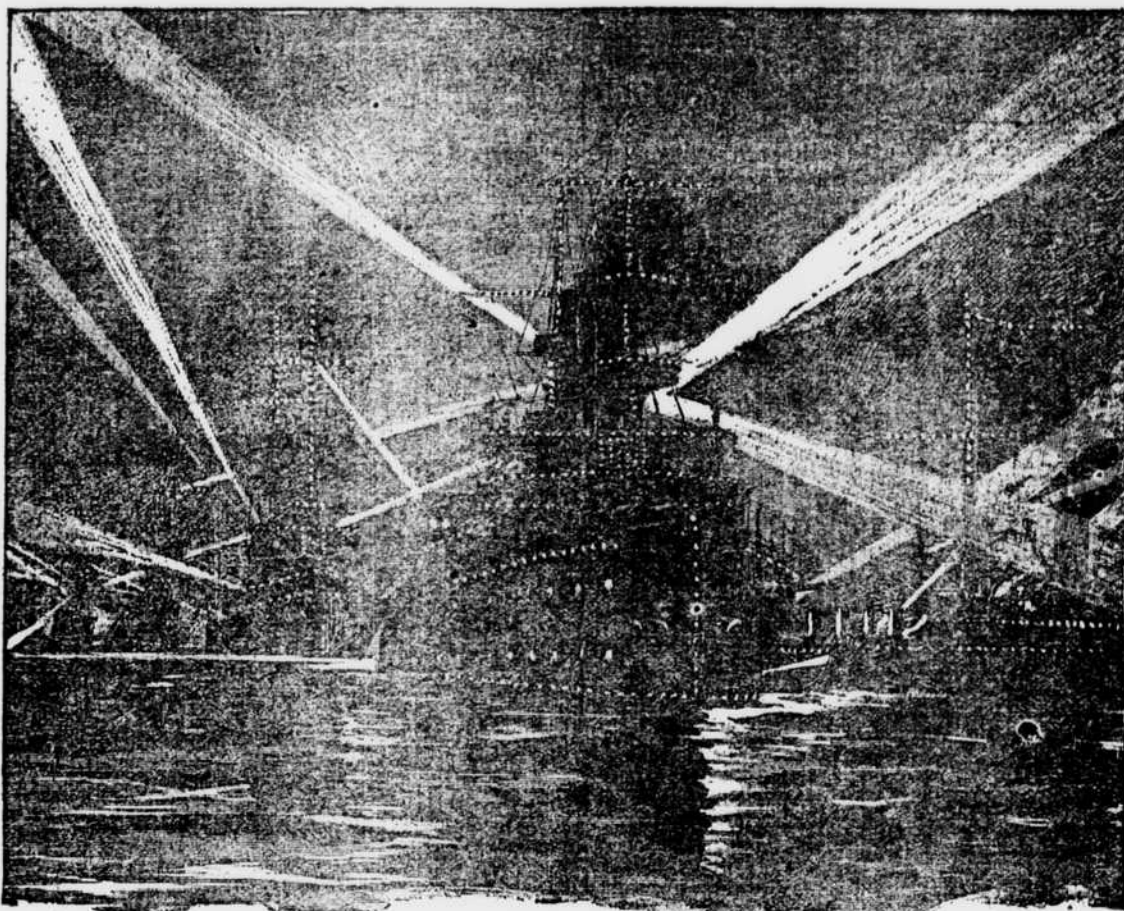
Greene—I don't believe in forcing children to study music.

White—But you gave your daughter a thorough musical education.

Greene—That's just it. She has the education all right, but she can neither play nor sing.—Detroit Free Press.

Half the world's troubles are due to an overestimation of the other fellow's money, and a belief that it can be had by "work" instead of labor.

## GORGEOUS NIGHT SCENE AT THE OYSTER BAY NAVAL REVIEW.



## GREATEST NAVAL PAGEANT.

Best Part of America's Navy Reviewed by the President.

The most imposing naval pageant ever seen in American waters passed in review recently before President Roosevelt in Long Island sound. A combined fleet of sixty-one naval vessels, representing every type of ship in use in the navy except a hospital ship and a marine ship, greeted the President and a vast throng of sightseers on hundreds of yachts, excursion boats, launches and rowboats. There were forty-three fighting ships, ranging from the massive battleships, like the Rhode Island, of 10,000 tons, costing \$5,000,000, and from the powerful and fast armored cruiser, like the West Virginia, of 15,000 tons, costing \$5,500,000, down to the submarine Shark, of 120 tons, costing probably \$150,000. The combined cost of the ships, so far as construction was concerned, was probably more than \$125,000,000.

There were 15,235 men on the fleet, including 800 officers, if each ship had its full complement, and most of them did. This means that there were enough men afloat on the warships to supply a city of 90,000 people with men. There were something like 1,100 guns on the combined fleet. Three-fourths of the fleet upon which the President gazed has been built since the war with Spain.

The President, on board the Mayflower, passed through and around the line of ships anchored in three lines, each 450 yards apart. Then the Mayflower anchored and the three admirals of the fleet and all the commanding officers called on him and had luncheon. Then the President visited the three flagships and troopship Yankee, just back from a year's arduous work



REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

In Dominican waters, where he made a speech to the marines. Then he returned to the Mayflower and spent the afternoon and the early part of the evening on board, remaining long enough to witness the electrical displays on the ships and an exhibition of their searchlight work.

The fleet was called officially the United States Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. The fleet was divided up into three squadrons, with Admiral Evans in command of the first, consisting of two divisions of eight battleships, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis was in command of the first division of the second squadron, consisting of four battleships, and Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson was in command of the second division of this squadron, consisting of four armored cruisers. The third squadron consisted of the monitors and armored cruisers under the command of Capt. C. W. Bartlett and Commander B. A. Fiske.

Then came two flotillas of torpedo boats, with two submarines, a troop ship, a water ship, a provision ship and three colliers.

A farmer is kicking on the opening of so much Indian land. "Gosh! We can't get enough rain on the land that is already opened," he said.

It is the easiest thing in the world to hurt the feelings of any one who is getting too thin or too fat.

## CHURCHMAN HIPPLE AND HIS DOWNFALL.



If Frank K. Hipple, president of the Philadelphia Real Estate Trust company, had not been so conspicuous in church work his wrecking of that concern would have been no less serious a blow to one of the leading financial institutions of the city and would have caused no less distress. But had he not been so prominently identified with religious affairs he could scarcely have acquired such confidence as placed him in a position where it was possible for him to misinvest, by a system amounting to theft, \$7,500,000 deposited with the institution of which he was the head. The downfall of no other man in Philadelphia, save John Wanamaker, could have created such a sensation as the crash which followed the suicide of Mr. Hipple. So carefully were the circumstances of his death concealed by his family that it was not until after the exposure of his financial misdeeds that it became known how he died. He took laudanum and then lay down in his bathtub and turned on the water.

For years Mr. Hipple had been a prominent figure in charitable, religious and financial circles. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Tenth Presbyterian church, as well as one of the trustees of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian church. He was also treasurer of church institutions, among them the Presbyterian General Assembly. In several financial institutions he was a director. Hipple had an abhorrence for tobacco and liquor. His Sundays were spent in church or in religious meditation. Sunday newspapers he would not read, nor would he ride in street cars, unless the necessity was most urgent. He could not be induced to discuss matters of a business nature on the Sabbath. His charities were large and every one who appealed to him was generously helped. Hipple acquitted himself well in all positions. He was deemed by all men as of unquestioned probity.

Since its organization, twenty-one years ago, he had been president of the Real Estate Trust company, and a director in the Franklin National bank. He was also treasurer of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, treasurer of the sustenance committee of the Synod of Pennsylvania, treasurer of the Presbyterian hospital, and American treasurer of the western section of the Reformed church holding the Presbyterian system. He worked actively in the Tenth Presbyterian church. He was the counsellor of the aged and the widows in their financial difficulties, the guardian of orphans and the trustee of estates. Owing to his connection therewith the Real Estate Trust company was made the depository of the Presbyterian church, from the general assembly down to the smallest organizations which found it convenient to make deposits there.

It is not suggested that Mr. Hipple maintained these associations for fraudulent purposes, or that his intentions were dishonest. But it is certain that after these affiliations had gained for him a great financial power his religious professions did not intervene between himself and the temptation to invest trust funds in wildcat speculation, nor to practice fraud to enable him to carry out his schemes. Whether remorse, the belief that he could not recover his losses or the fear of discovery and disgrace led him to take his life will never be known, but it is a fact that there was no suspicion against him until after his death.

From the officers of the Real Estate Trust company Hipple concealed his operations by a method of his own invention. He kept a list of real loans and a list of bogus loans. The real loans were never seen by the directors. The bogus loans were supposed to be good ones. To the auditor making examinations of the company's loans Hipple would present a list of what appeared to be first-class loans in every respect and those the auditor would certify as correct. To the board of directors, who had an amazing amount of confidence in their president, Hipple would take the auditor's certificate that the loans were correct and the directors at their regular meetings would so

suspectingly and unhesitatingly pass them. In reality Hipple loaned the company's money to an amount corresponding exactly with the bogus list on collateral of doubtful value, not negotiable or readily convertible. Neither the auditor nor the directors ever saw Hipple's real list of wildcat loans.

Hipple was 67 years old and up to the time of his terrible exposure his life was without blemish.

## Between Friends.

Askitt—Isn't that a new umbrella? Noitt—No; it has been in my possession for nearly two years.

Askitt—Don't you think it about time you returned it?

Because sisters call each other "honey" before people is no sign they do not fuss in private life.

If a girl of sixteen or seventeen isn't pretty and attractive, her mother should whip her.

## LITTLE MEN AND LITTLE WOMEN

In Sugar Loaf Town. There's a Sugar Loaf Hill in the town of Deerfield. All covered with frosting so nice; It stands by the side of a lemonade stream, In which there are big chunks of ice.

That Sugar Loaf Hill is indeed very high. To climb it would take you all day; For it leans up against the far-away sky. Where the bright little cloud-babies play.

That Sugar Loaf Hill is indeed very queer, With its sides of chocolate brown. You could eat every day and need never fear You ever could nibble it down.

On the top of the hill a table is spread, Where the sky gods may come down and eat; But the far-away view from smooth table-top In itself is a wonderful treat.

By this Sugar Loaf Hill tall sugar-trees grow, And when frost goes before a warm sun, Though the ground be yet covered with plenty of snow, Then will the sugar sap run.

And, if you are fleet, the runaway sweet You can catch and presently make, By the aid of some heat, some syrup to eat, Some taffy, or nice candy cake.

In Sugar Loaf Land there is plenty to eat, In hunger no one ever begs; There are oceans of milk and a mountain of sweet And the ground grows butter and eggs.—Christian Register.



## Queer Salt.

They have no salt in Lapland, and the people use the bark of the fir tree as a substitute. They peel the bark from the tree, carefully remove the epidermis, and then divide the inner bark into thin layers. The layers are exposed to the sun, during their short but hot summer, until they are thoroughly dried, and are then torn into narrow strips and placed in boxes made of the fresh bark of other trees. The boxes are buried in the sand, where they are allowed to remain for three days. The second day fires are made over the places where the boxes are buried, the heat from which penetrates deep into the sand, turns the fir-bark a deep red color, and gives it a pleasing taste and odor. When the boxes are taken up the fir strips are pounded into a coarse powder, and the Lapps use this as we use salt, but much more sparingly, because it takes so much trouble to prepare it.

## Boy Wisdom.

Bad habits grow without cultivation. A good purpose leads to a good position in life.

Live each hour as though there were only thirty minutes in it.

The word "can't" sounds all right when it refers to telling a lie.

The fellow who does nothing always gets tired the quickest.

The cock crows early in the morning because he goes to roost early.

Every boy should post himself—but not against a street corner.

Practice makes perfect, except the practice of sin, which makes imperfect.

A boy is never too young to begin to think of what he will do when a man. The telling of one lie is all that is necessary to make you a liar. Likewise the stealing of one apple will make you a thief.

## The Jumping Bean.

Did you ever see a jumping bean? It is a little brown thing, about one-fourth

of an inch in diameter, and looks like a section of hazel nut, being rounded on one side and flat on the other two sides. There is nothing remarkable in its appearance, but lay it on the table and it will soon begin to move around, sometimes gently, and sometimes with quick, energetic little jumps, as if it were inhabited by a restless spirit.

And so, indeed, it is inhabited, for it contains the larva of a moth called the carposcopa salitans, and it is the movements of this larva that make the bean jump. The bean is the seed of a Mexican plant of the euphorbia kind, and the larva occupies it as a home and a feeding place until it is ready to emerge as a moth.

It is hardly worth while to explain the presence of the larva in the seed by saying that the mother moth lays the egg in the fruit so that the larva may have a ready-made ladder for its support until it comes out into the world to struggle for itself. It is just like the worm in the chestnut.

## GLASGOW TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Municipal Ownership Experiment Has Not Been a Success.

The city of Glasgow, whose enthusiastic devotion to the principle of municipal ownership of public utilities has attracted world-wide attention, has had a little too much of what it once considered a good thing, says the New York Tribune. Among its experiments was an investment three or four years ago in a telephone plant, which was to rescue the citizens from the clutches of a grasping monopoly—a private corporation which was doing business at the great seaport on the Clyde. But nearly twice as large a sum as was originally estimated was required for the municipal equipment, which is already too old-fashioned to give perfectly satisfactory service. A new switchboard, costing about \$500,000, is much needed, and to procure it the city would be obliged to borrow money. Besides, there is no assurance of an increase in revenue, even should this additional expenditure be made. The best way out of the dilemma seemed to be to sell the property, and that is the course which was finally adopted.

Everything considered, the municipality seems to have got out of its scrape in a fortunate manner. Usually when competition is unsuccessful there is only one possible buyer in the field, and a sale must be effected at a large pecuniary sacrifice. There were two offers for the Glasgow plant. One came from the corporation which the city authorities had been fighting, the National Company, and the other from the Post office Department, which in England conducts the telegraph service in addition to carrying the mails, and which in some places operates a telephone system also. For reasons which may be imagined, the city accepted the government's bid, though it was \$100,000 lower than that of the old company, which is said to have covered the full "book" valuation of the property. Had the Post Office Department made no proposition whatsoever, the old company would have had the city entirely at its mercy.

While the taxpayers of Glasgow are to be congratulated on their escape from a worse fate, it is yet uncertain what is in store for users of telephones there. A continuation of the recent rivalry is, of course, to be expected, but the government will probably find it can derive much benefit from its purchase, and if the present rates are not large enough to preclude a deficit they may soon be raised.

## SOUNDS DOOM OF FARM HORSE.

Agricultural Motor Car Is Destined to Do His Work.

Good-bye to Dobbin, the faithful and sturdy old farm horse, writes David Beecroft in Technical World Magazine. No longer will "the plowman homeward plod his weary way." Instead he will simply turn on the second speed of his agricultural motor-car and go dashing up the lane to the farm house at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

In the early months of 1902, what proved to be the first successful gasoline agricultural motor appeared, contesting at nearly all of the great agricultural competitions of the season in England, and carrying off the gold medals from the horse in every contest.

Plowing proved to be the first phase of farm labor to which the agricultural motor was introduced, and at which, four years ago, it made its initial reputation.

Steam engines had proven too heavy for the soft land being plowed, and here the agriculturist expected to mire the internal combustion motor, but he signally failed. For a plowing test among horses, steam power and the gasoline motor, two and three-quarter acres of very heavy clay soil were selected. It was a condition that the furrows were to be nine inches wide and six inches deep. In doing the work nine horses, three to a plow, with three drivers and three boys, did the work at a total cost of eight dollars and twenty-eight cents, or at the rate of three dollars and sixty-eight cents per acre. By steam power the total cost of plowing the same area amounted to a total of nine dollars and eight cents, or at four dollars and eight cents per acre, and with the gasoline motor the cost totaled four dollars and forty-four cents, or at one dollar and ninety-seven cents per acre. For plowing purposes a three-furrowed plow is invariably used except in heavy clay soils where a couple of furrows prove sufficient.



## Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
HAIR VIGOR.  
ACUTE CURE.  
CHERRY PECTORAL.  
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING BLACK OR YELLOW 6" ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes  
BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price.



SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES. Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15.00. Best Shoes, \$3 to \$15.00. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$15.00. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.50 to \$15.00. Try W. L. Douglas Women's, Misses' and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they exceed other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high price and inferior shoes. Take no substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

For Baby's Bath; for Baby's Clothes; for an Eye Wash, Mouth Wash, Sterilizing the Bottle, Washing Napkins. ABSOLUTELY PURE

All dealers. Free Sample Borax and Borax Soap, Booklet and Souvenir Picture in colors, for 10 cents and Dealer's name. PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO. Oakland, Cal.

Brown Onion Sauce. Peel two medium-sized onions, chop them finely (after washing them), fry them in one ounce of dripping in a stew-pan until they are lightly and evenly browned. Then pour in half a pint of sauce, made from three ounces brown roux and half a pint of brown stock, and flavor with a little vinegar, pepper and salt. Simmer twenty minutes, then pass through a sieve. Add a few drops of brown gravy if the color is not deep enough. Make very hot and serve in a hot tureen.

CURED OF GRAVEL.

Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

J. D. Daughtry, music publisher, of Suffolk, Va., says: "During two or three years that I had kidney trouble I passed about 2 1/2 pounds of gravel and sandy sediment in the urine. I haven't passed a stone since using Doan's Kidney Pills, however, and that was three years ago. I used to suffer the most acute agony during a gravel attack, and had the other usual symptoms of kidney trouble—lassitude, headaches, pain in the back, urinary disorders, rheumatic pain, etc. I have a box containing 14 gravel stones that I passed, but that is not one-fourth of the whole number. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a fine kidney tonic."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Popular Science

A remarkable botanical specimen of Japan is a hollow tree trunk sixty-five feet in circumference containing a living tree blue feet in circumference. The older tree was destroyed about 130 years ago, leaving thirty feet of trunk, and the inner tree is about 110 years old.

Snake venom, says a British physician, has been shown by recent research to be a highly composite substance, containing various poisonous proteid bodies, which are variously affected by heat and fluorescent solutions in sunlight. That it has so little toxic effect when taken by the mouth is due to its slight absorption by the stomach and alteration by the bile and pancreatic juice.

The oldest stone ax known is claimed by M. B. Cotesworth, a Yorkshire man. The semi-circular blade is about eight inches across, an inch and a half thick, and ground down to a fine edge, with a stiff, stout haft, possibly cut to fit into a wooden cleft handle. Striated scratches prove its pre-glacial origin, and establish the existence of man in the North of England in pre-glacial times.

Cortice, the new Portuguese heat-insulating material, has granulated cork for its principal component, and it is claimed to be a perfect insulator, resisting the greatest extremes of climate and the attacks of insects, even of white ants. It can be saved and bored like wood. It is not inflammable, and is of value for many purposes. A covering of it for steam pipes and boilers is claimed to effect a great saving of heat, correspondingly reducing the temperature of the boiler room.

The new fish car of Dr. Eugene Erlwein, a German, carries no heavy tank of water, but keeps the fish alive during long journeys in a supply of liquid just sufficient to keep the gills moist. Small pumps keep the water in constant circulation, passing it through an apparatus that charges it with oxygen and extracts the carbonic acid. In the laboratory the fish are placed on shelves in a large glass case, and here, entirely out of water, pike, trout, bass and other finned creatures live contentedly for an indefinite time, having been shown to be as much alive as ever at the end of thirty hours. The oxygen supplied is kept moist by passing through water and by a wet cloth on the floor of the case.

During the celebration of the fete of the summer solstice on the summit of the Eiffel tower an extraordinary megaphone, capable of carrying the human voice to a distance of nearly two miles, was employed to amaze the Parisians. The apparatus is the invention of Messrs. Lautet and Gaumont. The immense magnification of sound is produced by the aid of a series of explosions of a detonating gas. The detonations are governed in period and intensity by the movements of the stylus over the phonographic record bearing the original impressions of the sonorous vibrations. As a greater or lesser quantity of gas is admitted the intensity of the sound is varied. With this machine words uttered in an ordinary tone are clearly heard more than 300 feet away.

According to Dr. P. Remlinger, of the Pasteur Institute of Constantinople, all recent experience is united in proving that hydrophobia, although sometimes spontaneously curable in dogs, is invariably fatal in human beings unless its development is prevented by antirabic inoculation. Dr. Remlinger reviews, in the Revue Scientifique, the various recent efforts to discover a positive cure for hydrophobia. The first experiments with radium appeared to give promise of success in this direction, but later investigation has shown that the apparent efficacy of radioactivity in destroying the virus was deceptive. All other alleged cures have also been found ineffective, but, fortunately, the preventive power of the Pasteur treatment continues to be demonstrated whenever that treatment is applied in time.

The Nufang Family. Mother wears the "Nushape" corset (Bill-boards show you how they look). Sister keeps her skirt together with a "Nu-Kind" noddahook.

At our house we feed on "Biss-Kuts." Drink the "Mako-Jaw Kaw-Fee." Spread our bread with "Wun-Kow" butter. Dip our toast in "See-Lou" tea.

Bridget blacks the stove with "Poll-Ish." Uses "Klee-Nit" on the floor. With an "E-Z" brush she scrubs the Handle of the big front door.

All we wear, eat, use is just as Na-Fash-Und as it can be. Don't you think it's Id-I-Or-Ie? So at least thinks B. L. T.

Why We Study Grammar. A teacher in a public school of Boston once had great difficulty in imparting to a boy pupil all 24 certain elementary principles of grammar. In class one day the instructor experienced more than the usual amount of trouble with the lad. In desperation the teacher finally blurted out the question: "At least, you can tell me why we study grammar?" "Yes, ma'am," returned the pupil; "we study grammar so that we can laugh at the mistakes of others."—Harper's Weekly.

An Exception. "I never heard such a lot of gossip. The walls in that boarding house have ears, haven't they?" "Yes, everywhere except about the dumb waiter."—Baltimore American.

## OLD Favorites

Old Black Joe. Gone are the days when my heart was young and gay; Gone are the friends from the cotton fields away; Gone from the earth to a better world I know. I hear those gentle voices calling Old Black Joe.

Chorus. I'm coming. I'm coming; for my head is bending low; I hear those gentle voices calling Old Black Joe.

Why do I weep, when my heart should know no pain? Why do I sigh that my friends come not again? Grieving for forms now departed long ago, I hear their gentle voices calling Old Black Joe.

Where are the hearts once so happy and so free? The children so dear that I held upon my knee? Gone to the shore where my soul has longed to go: I hear their gentle voices calling Old Black Joe.

Life and Death. Oh, where shall rest be found, Rest for the weary soul? 'Twere vain the ocean's depths to sound Or pierce to either pole.

The world can never give The bliss for which we sigh; 'Tis not the whole of life to live Nor all of death to die.

Beyond this vale of tears There is a life above Unmeasured by the flight of years, And all that life is love.

There is a death whose pang Outlasts the fleeting breath; Oh, what eternal horrors hang Around the second death!

Thou God of truth and grace Teach us that death to shun; Let us be banished from thy face, For evermore undone. —James Montgomery.

"KEEPING IT DARK."

Harsh Consequences of One Trivial Act of Deceit.

Irene Price was parting with a tall, black-haired man, when Esther Garland met them, and Esther thought, with a thrill of girlish envy, how delightful it must seem to be grown up and admired. As the stranger turned away, he murmured, "Keep it dark!" and then Irene, left alone, swung about and caught Esther by the hand.

"Just in time, Esther!" she cried, with a curious excitement in her manner. "I've two hours on my hands, and two tickets to the basket ball game!"

"But I have to go to choir practice," protested Esther, surprised and flattered. She was only a freshman in the Wayland high school, and Irene was a senior, handsome and popular.

"Nonsense! You know those old hymns by heart. I think you're too old for a children's choir, anyway. Oh, come, no one's going to report you at home if you do miss practice once, you little saint!"

And the end of it was that Esther, eager to see the game and dazzled by Irene's attention, followed her into the gymnasium.

Twenty-four hours later Mrs. Garland sat in her reception hall, facing a reporter for the Herald.

"My business is simply this," he said. "Miss Irene Price, one of your daughters' schoolmates, eloped last night with a man of doubtful reputation whom her parents had never even heard of. The theory is that she must have been meeting him on afternoons when she was supposed to be at the Science Club or Literary Society in the school building, and as your daughter was with Miss Price at the basket ball game yesterday—"

"That is enough," said Mrs. Garland, rising. "I always know where my daughter is after school. She could not have been with Miss Price, because she went to the church for choir practice."

"But, madam, she was seen—"

"Here she is," interrupted Mrs. Garland, as the door opened. And she added, with proud confidence, "She may speak for herself."

Esther came in, followed by her little sister. Both girls flushed guiltily when confronted with the question, but neither hesitated.

"Mother, I skipped practice, and went to that game," Esther confessed. "I've been ashamed every minute since, and I meant to tell you all about it to-night, truly I did!"

"So did I mean to tell, mother," echoed the little sister. "I saw Esther coming out of the game, and she said to keep it dark, 'cause she was 'sposed to be at choir practice, and it was so nice to have those big girls think she told me secrets—"

"Esther!" cried her mother, her face suddenly white. "You didn't ask your little sister to 'keep it dark!'!"

He had his story, and Esther Garland read it in the next morning's paper. It was a sensational tale of corrupt morals among pupils at the Wayland high school, and it hinted at scandal involving the "best families." Irene Price's elopement was declared merely a beginning of disclosures. Her close confidante, Esther Garland, persisted, as yet, in guarding the secrets of her runaway friends, but she had already confessed, with tears, that she herself had made a deliberate practice of deceiving her mother as to her own whereabouts after school hours.

Esther dropped the paper and faced her mistake—alone. She had exerted a wrong influence on her little sister and on every girl who had been near her at that game, including Irene. She had brought about scandal on her school. She had caused herself to be publicly spoken of in a way that cast reproach on her dead father's name. Worst of all, she had put to shame the confidence of the best mother in the world—the mother who was lying now in an upper room, worn by a sleepless night and hurt to the heart.

And this—all this—the result of one, apparently trivial act of deceit!—Youth's Companion.

LONG-LOST MEDAL FOUND.

Recovered in a Plowed Field After Fully Twenty Years' Burial. Remarkable, indeed, is the story of a Maltese cross medal, the property of Mrs. Etta P. Talbott of Chaneyville, Calvert County, Md., lost twenty years ago, and recently found and restored to her, says the Washington Times.

The medal disappeared from the sitting room of her home and in some unaccountable way was carried to a distant field on her father's estate, where it turned up, undamaged and as bright as the day it came from the store, on the point of a field hand's plowshare.

Mrs. Talbott won the medal as a prize in one of her classes at college more than a score of years ago, and she wore it as a brooch in her gown. The medal had long been forgotten when Mrs. Talbott was called to the door a day or two ago to see the strange find made by one of her employees in the fields. One glance at the long-lost medal was sufficient to identify it as her property and to recall the story of its loss.

As she told the tale afterward she was leaning over the sitting-room fire one day in February, 1885, when the pin to her cherished medal became unfastened and the bit of gold dropped downward. The ring of metal striking metal was all that Mrs. Talbott heard. A search, instituted immediately and continued until every crack and cranny had been examined, failed to show trace of the missing cross. Finally it was given up as lost, on the theory that it had fallen into the fire and melted.

GLASSES WILL NOT INSURE.

Spectacled Man Not Unusually Protected by Law Against Assault.

It is the common opinion that for striking a man with glasses on there is a severer penalty than for striking him under similar circumstances when he is not wearing glasses. Careful search, however, does not bring forth any statutory provision which declares the offense greater when the man who is struck wears glasses.

The prevalence of this idea is due, no doubt, to the probability of the judge in such cases giving the convicted the extreme penalty. The legal term for assault under such circumstances is "mayhem," signifying that the assailant has, in one way or another, deprived his victim of the power of defending himself.

During an altercation from which a struggle is apt to ensue any one wearing glasses would be wise to remove them, unobserved, if possible, however, because if noticed it might act as a signal to begin hostilities.

Many think that glasses would be a source of general protection in these cases, and often take advantage on that ground; but this is wrong, because no court would hold it worse to strike a man with glasses on than one without, unless the assailant struck directly at his opponent's eyes with the intent to wound or maim him, and whether one were hit elsewhere would not enter the case at all.—Jeweler's Circular Weekly.

Paris Artists in Novel Pica.

Paris artists have started an agitation to secure from the government a concession of walled space in the public park at Saint Cloud with permission to have nude models pose therein for their pictures, says a Paris cable to the Chicago Record-Herald. They complain that without such facilities as this all painting must become makeshift and artificial studio stuff, uninspired and uninspiring. They contend that without the reality of the outdoor background and the presence of nature no great originality can be developed and no advance hoped for along the lines to which impressionism pointed the way. The chances of success in the project cannot as yet be gauged.

Just the Thing.

"We're starting a circulating library for the use of the inmates," said the prison visitor. "Is there any particular book you'd like to make use of?" "Why, yes," replied the convict. "If I could only use it right I'd like to have a railroad guide." —Philadelphia Ledger.

Ever remark how interesting a five and ten cent store is? It is surprising how many useful things are sold at five and ten cents.

We would hate to be a preacher and have to preach against a whole lot of new clothes.

An Eastern paper says: "The steel trust bows to the railroad rate law." This is an important concession. A good many people supposed the steel trust would annul the law and perhaps imprison the people who made it.

King Edward has lately added another man of American birth to the list of those who hold British titles. This most recent American baronet is Edgar Speyer, a London banker, but a son of the founder of an American banking house, Curtis Lamson, a Vermont, one of the men who laid the first Atlantic cable, was naturalized as an Englishman years ago, and died as Sir Curtis Lamson.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A few years ago Russia was annually exporting more than \$200,000,000 worth of grain. Now she is importing grain. There could be no more striking indication of the ruin which the revolutionary disturbances have brought upon her.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Powder FREE. Write Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Powder. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

The only person who does not seem to be worrying over what the President shall do after 1908 is Theodore Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 7c.

A motor-man on a trolley-car was killed in a collision with another car in a Pennsylvania town. When he was released from the wreck his hand was found to be still tightly clamping the brake. If the accident had been a battle, and the man had been found dead on the field with the colors in his hand, he would have been called a national hero. As it was, he died one of the heroes of peace.

The census bureau announces that it will keep all divorce secrets. By which you may know that the census bureau is not a woman.

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# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Send in your orders for Christmas

Logging and SHOES PROSPECTING

R. L. BEATTIE, Flyer Dock, SEATTLE, Wash.

If you have any Alder timber to sell write the Wash. Broom & W. Co., Seattle.

Special Lemon Fudding.

Put into a deep mold a layer of raisins, then a layer of bread sliced thin, a layer of macaroons and ratafia; sprinkle with lemon syrup alternately until the mold is full. Beat four eggs well, add a pint of milk, a little nutmeg, lemon peel and sugar; pour this into the mold. Boil well for twenty minutes.

WANTED—Alder bolts or logs by Wash. Broom & W. Co., Seattle.

King Alfonso has won a cup in a clay pigeon shooting contest. Happy the land whose sovereign is content to find his sport in the shooting of clay pigeons.

SEND FOR BOOK ON PATENTS

HEAVES CURED! A remedy for lung troubles. Cures Hoarseness, Coughs, Distemper and Indigestion. Veterinarians use and recommend.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

HAS. H. LILLY CO., Seattle and Portland, Wholesale Agents.

LAND SCRIP

Approved Forest Reserve and Railroad, Scrip for surveyed, unimproved, timbered or prairie lands approved United States Land Survey Boundary Land Warrants: As or Third Section's Additional Scrip: all kinds of Land Scrip.

H. M. HAMILTON, The Portland, Portland, Ore.

S. N. U. No. 40—1906.

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

# SKIN DISEASES

ACNE, TETTER, ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, SALT RHEUM.

There is nothing more distressing than an itching, burning skin disease, and upon the return of warm weather those who are afflicted with skin troubles find the symptoms appearing and know that they will be tormented through the hot summer months. The blood is heated with humors and acid matter, and as they are forced to the surface the skin seems to be on fire. The treatment of skin diseases with external applications is all wrong, because they do not reach the trouble which is in the blood. The most such treatment can be expected to do is, allay the itching and burning and cover up the trouble for awhile, but as soon as it is left off the disease returns.

All food taken into the body contains, in some form, the elements necessary to sustain the different parts. One portion is used for the making of blood, another for muscle, one for bone, still another for fat, and so on. After these different properties are extracted from the food there still remains a portion that is useless, or waste matter, which is intended to be disposed of through the natural channels of bodily waste, the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. At this season of the year, however, these organs become torpid, dull and sluggish, and fail to perform this duty, and these accumulations remain in the system and are absorbed by the blood to ferment and sour, producing burning acids and acid humors. The blood cannot properly nourish the system while in this impure condition, and begins to throw off these acids through the pores and glands of the skin, producing Acne, Eczema, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and skin diseases of every description.

THE ITCHING WAS ALMOST UNBEARABLE. Dear Sirs—My body broke out with a rash or eruption which in spite of all efforts to cure continued to get worse. The itching, especially at night, was simply terrible. It would almost disappear at times, only to return worse than ever. I had tried many highly recommended preparations without benefit, and hearing of S. S. S. determined to give it a fair trial, and was inexpressibly delighted when a few bottles cured me entirely, removing every blemish and pimple from my body. I shall not fail to recommend S. S. S. whenever an opportunity occurs to do so. Escondido, Cal.

These and all skin diseases are due to the same cause—burning acids and humors in the blood, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and made pure they will continue. The best treatment for all skin diseases is S. S. S., a remedy that is purely vegetable, being made entirely from roots, herbs and barks, and acts directly on the blood with a cleansing, healing effect. It neutralizes the acids and purifies the blood so that the skin, instead of being blistered and burned by the fiery fluids, is nourished by a supply of cooling, healthy blood. It goes down into the circulation and forces out every particle of waste or foreign matter, builds up the blood and cures all skin diseases promptly and permanently. S. S. S. does not leave the least particle of the poison for future outbreaks, but entirely rids the blood of the cause for all skin diseases.

S. S. S. tones up the system and regulates the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels so that they will carry off the natural waste and refuse matter through the proper channels, instead of leaving it to be absorbed by the blood. Nothing equals S. S. S. in the treatment of these troubles and for building up the general health. Write for our treatise on skin diseases and any medical advice you wish. We make no charge for either.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

SSS



# ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1906.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER  
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in advance \$2.00  
Six Months, " " 1.00  
Three Months, " " .75

## ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards, per month \$1.00  
Display, per inch " " 1.00  
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;  
5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

## JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

## THE ALASKAN CABLE

Gen. Allen's report, as chief signal officer of the army, on the Alaskan telegraph system, will be a surprise to all except those who are familiar as the people of Seattle are with the workings of the Alaska telegraph system. Even many citizens here will be interested to learn of the extent and importance of the system.

There are, it appears, nearly 4,000 miles of cable, land lines and wireless system, of which rather more than one half is submarine cable. Gen. Allen believes that the cable is worth more today than its cost to the government, considering its earning power. The cost was only a little over a million dollars, \$481 a mile, in fact, while the land line cost \$517 a mile and a total of \$848,000. The total cost of all the government's Alaskan telegraph system is very nearly \$2,000,000. The receipts for commercial messages amounted to \$178,779, nearly 9 per cent of the cost of the system.

This amount was received for more than a quarter of a million commercial messages, and does not include over 53,000 messages sent by the government itself.

Gen. Allen suggests that in view of the increased business an increase in the capacity of the cable between Seattle and Sitka is necessary and that the system should be duplexed and that an additional cable is advisable. He also considers the extension to Wrangell and Ketchikan important, and says that the secretary of war has already approved it.

The chief signal officer, says the P.-I., is to be congratulated upon the efficient work done by the government's Alaska telegraph system. Without it the present rapid development of Alaska would have been greatly delayed.

So far as the indorsement and support of his recommendations are concerned, the business men of this community will be found to be practically unanimous. The service has been and is as efficient as the wire itself will permit. On the part of the signal corps, its officers and its men, the public has no ground of complaint whatever. The only possible criticism that can arise is from the lack of facilities, which the signal corps has shown itself eager to supply. Gen. Allen's report makes a fine showing and one that is highly satisfactory.

The people of Ketchikan are considering the advisability of establishing a twice-a-week mail service from that place, via the portage, to west coast points, the expense to be borne by the merchants of Ketchikan, augmented by voluntary contributions from the section served. This means a great deal for Ketchikan. It means that the people on the west coast are going to reciprocate for the interest displayed in them by the merchants of Ketchikan by giving them their business. This means that a majority of the

dollars which have heretofore come to Wrangell will henceforth find their way into the coffers of the business men of Ketchikan. It is perfectly proper for the west coast people to help the town that helps them. The trade of the west coast is growing rapidly, and within a very few years will be an item worth notice. There is no reason for saying that Wrangell business men do not want this west coast trade. They do want it; they need it. But they won't get it unless they throw off the robe of indifference and get busy. This paper will always be found doing its best to attract people and trade to our town, but it is very discouraging to keep on "harping" on a subject of general interest, with no apparent heed being given. Some may say we are treading on ground where we have no business. Let them go down into their pockets and hand out the amount necessary to equip a printing office and they will be readily convinced of their error. We have plead for a meeting of the chamber of commerce, but no such meeting is held; and the world wags on. But we are of the opinion that if immediate and concerted action is not taken by our business men, we will have an opportunity of saying farewell to the west coast, trade, mail service and all.

The following item gives one a fair idea of how Alaska is growing and how much of the money is staying in the country in the way of permanent improvement and making homes: "For the twelvemonth ending June, 1906, there was sent to Alaska \$60,582 worth of jewelry, \$19,922 of pianos, \$16,806 of paper hangings, \$5,155 of perfumery and cosmetics, \$21,614 of silks, 1,210,007 dozens of eggs valued at \$299,591. Mowers, reapers, plows and cultivators were sent here; over \$110,000 of horses and 10 per cent of that value in mules; over \$112,000 of books, engravings and etchings; over \$100,000 in electrical appliances; \$25,000 of printing presses, two steam fire engines, organs, automobiles; over \$45,000 yards of carpet, \$1,425 of painting and statuary, and last, but not least, and most significant, \$7,786 of children's toys."

One hour a day withdrawn from frivolous pursuits and profitably employed, would enable a man of ordinary capacity to master a complete science. One hour a day would make an ignorant man a well informed man in ten years. One hour a day would earn enough to pay for two daily papers and two weekly papers, two leading magazines and a dozen good books. In an hour a day a boy or girl can read twenty pages thoughtfully—over seventeen thousand pages or eighteen large volumes in a year. An hour a day might make all the difference between a bare existence and useful, happy living. An hour a day might make—nay, has made, an unknown man a famous one, a useless one a benefactor to his race. Consider then, the mighty possibilities of two, four, yes six hours a day that are, on an average, thrown away by some of our young men and women in their desire for fun and diversion.

Comes Capt. Benson of Farragut Bay, who says that he has bought the steamer Arcata from San Francisco and will run her between Tacoma and southeastern Alaska for freighting. It is up to the Seattle wholesalers to "do the handsome" and bring about a reduction of the rates now extant from that port. Alaska has built Seattle, and we shall soon see how much the Queen City appreciates the service.

If man knows that his wife expects him to succeed, that she expects him to stand at his post and do his duty, no matter how hard it is, and that she will think him a coward if he gives up his job because the work was unpleasant or there were difficulties in the way, it is easy to foretell what the future of that man will be.

A southern editor is author of this information: "Some of you fellows who never had a million dollars, like we editors, do not know,

of course, of just what the big pile consists. We will put you on. When you have a million one-dollar bills, and pile them up flat, one on another, and want to reach the top, you will have to climb 27 feet. If you laid them down and to end, you would have to walk nearly twelve miles. If you had the pile in silver dollars, it would be a mile and a half high.

**G. E. RODMAN**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Office up stairs in Wrangell Hotel  
WRANGELL, ALASKA

**DR. HARRY C. DeVIGHE**  
GENERAL PRACTICE  
Calls attended day or Night.  
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THE  
NATIONAL  
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will soon visit Wrangell for the first time, presenting at the Red Men's Hall the great plays

**Adventures in the Wrong House**  
AND  
**The Quarrel of Sir Peter and Lady Teazel**

This company includes such noted characters as Jasper Smith of the London Standard, Mlle. Jacobi of the Paris Nat'l Opera, Lawrence Dorset of the Star Theater, New York, Edmund Mayo and the well known actors Sir Henry Irving and Lady Perry.

**Benefit of St. Phillip's Church**  
Date, Prices and Other Attractions to be Announced Later

In the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, Division No. 1.

G. E. Rodman, plaintiff

vs.

Petra Rodman, defendant

To Petra Rodman, defendant, greeting: In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded to be and appear in the above entitled court, holden at Ketchikan in said district of Alaska, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons and a copy of the said complaint upon you, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, a copy of which is served herewith; that is to say to have the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant annulled, and a decree of absolute divorce granted plaintiff hereof.

The date of the order for service of this summons by publication is October 15, 1906; and said defendant is required to answer said complaint within thirty days from November 23, 1906.

And you, the United States Marshal of Division No. 1 of the District of Alaska, or any deputy, are hereby required to make service of this summons upon the said defendant and each of them as by law required, and you will make due return hereof to the clerk of the court within forty days from the date of delivery to you with an indorsement hereon of your doings in the premises. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the above court this 19th day of September A. D. 1906.

C. C. PAGE, Clerk  
By D. C. Abrams, Deputy.  
First, Oct. 18; last, Nov. 23, 1906.

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.... Works ....

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slabs manufactured from the best product of the

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**Lowery & Woodbridge**  
WRANGELL, ALASKA

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Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

**THE BLADE**  
TOLEDO, OHIO

## MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 114

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Juneau, Alaska, September 19, 1906. NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the act of congress approved May 10, 1872, and of the acts amendatory of and supplemental thereto, Charles E. Nason, whose postoffice address is Shakan, Alaska, for and on behalf of the Alaska Marble Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Maine and duly qualified under the foreign corporation act for Alaska and as agent and attorney in fact, a stockholder and general superintendent thereof, has made application for U. S. Patent upon the

LOG CABIN NO. 2 PLACER CLAIM containing 157,699 acres and situate in the Ketchikan Mining District, Territory of Alaska, and described in the official plat, herewith posted, and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of the U. S. Land Office in and for the Juneau Land District, Alaska, as follows, viz:

Beginning at location corner No. 1, the Log Cabin No. 2 Placer, on the shore of Shakan Bay, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 5 bears south 12 deg. 47 min. east, 5087.36 feet distant, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. diameter, marked 1-8-701;

Thence N. 37 deg. 21 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 424.20 ft. to location corner No. 3, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 2-8-701;

Thence N. 30 deg. 19 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 424.20 ft. to location corner No. 3, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 3-8-701;

Thence N. 19 deg. 02 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 715.87 ft. to location corner No. 4, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 4-8-701;

Thence N. 78 deg. 02 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 622.66 ft. to location corner No. 5, an iron pipe four ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 5-8-701;

Thence N. 82 deg. 21 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 368.88 ft. to location corner No. 6, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 6-8-701;

Thence N. 27 deg. 24 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 330.40 ft. to location corner No. 7, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 7-8-701;

Thence N. 79 deg. 30 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 655 ft. to location corner No. 8, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 8-8-701;

Thence S. 66 deg. 30 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 133 ft. to location corner No. 9, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 9-8-701;

Thence S. 88 deg. 11 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 550.00 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1438.81 ft. to location corner No. 10, on line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 10 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 10-8-701;

Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. 542, said location corner No. 11 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-8-701;

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, of which is a monument given in that survey as 73 deg. 20 min. E., 1125 feet, from which N. W. end of open marble cut bears S. 24 ft. distant, 1140 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1432.00 ft. to location corner No. 12, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 12-8-701;

Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. 542, said location corner No. 11 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-8-701;

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, of which is a monument given in that survey as 73 deg. 20 min. E., 1125 feet, from which N. W. end of open marble cut bears S. 24 ft. distant, 1140 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1432.00 ft. to location corner No. 12, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 12-8-701;

Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. 542, said location corner No. 11 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-8-701;

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, of which is a monument given in that survey as 73 deg. 20 min. E., 1125 feet, from which N. W. end of open marble cut bears S. 24 ft. distant, 1140 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1432.00 ft. to location corner No. 12, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 12-8-701;

Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. 542, said location corner No. 11 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-8-701;

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Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. 542, said location corner No. 11 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-8-701;

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, of which is a monument given in that survey as 73 deg. 20 min. E., 1125 feet, from which N. W. end of open marble cut bears S. 24 ft. distant, 1140 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1432.00 ft. to location corner No. 12, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 12-8-701;

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Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. 542, said location corner No. 11 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-8-701;

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Headquarters for visiting men and travelers. Leading hotel of the territory.  
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**ROBERT W. JENNINGS**  
Attorney at Law  
JUNEAU, - ALASKA

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
All Kinds of Spruce and Cedar Lumber; Ceiling, Flooring, Rustic, Finishing and Boat Lumber, Salmon Boxes, Etc.  
**Special Attention to Building and Mining Timber**  
This Sawmill is Prepared to Make Prompt Delivery of Lumber in Any Quantity to Any Point in Southeastern Alaska. Parties Intending to use Lumber in Quantity will do well to apply for prices before buying elsewhere  
**WILLSON & SYLVESTER**  
Wrangell, Alaska

**Rainier BEER**  
A trial and you will certify to its merits on every occasion.  
**Brewed in Seattle**  
Sold Everywhere

**..Cassiar Saloon..**  
WRANGELL, ALASKA.  
FRANK DANDY, PROPRIETOR  
The Best of Wines, Liquors and Domestic and Imported Cigars.  
**Rainier Beer a Specialty.**  
The boys are invited to Call.

Everything New, Clean and First Class  
Electric Light and Steam Heat Throughout  
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**BAR AND DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION**  
Pool, Billiard and Card Tables  
Courteous Treatment Always Assured

**BREWERY SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL**  
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